

SUPPORTS ANY AND ALL GOVERNMENT MEASURES AT ALL TIMES.	THE GARDEN ISLAND Kauai First, Last and all the time. KENNETH C. HOPPER, E. CHESTER ROBERTS, Managing Editor EDITOR TUESDAY JULY 23, 1918	PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY LIHUE KAUAI
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Buy Thrift Stamps

This is War Savings Stamps week. An especial effort is being made by the committee in charge of this work to have the quota for Hawaii, which was \$4,000,000, but which has not nearly all been taken up, to be raised this week.

In Honolulu, next Saturday, there will be a big parade by the draft army, and, also they are building an immense warship in Bishop Square for the purpose of stimulating the sale of these stamps.

The quota of each man, woman and child in the Islands is about \$20, and of this amount not quite one fourth has been subscribed. How much will we, the citizens of Kauai buy this week?

We have always come to the front before, and of course we will be the leaders in this campaign. While all of us may not be able to lend the Government our full quota of \$20 we will lend all that we can. So the main issue is to buy Thrift Stamps. Sixteen Thrift Stamps equals one War Savings Stamp. One War Savings Stamp if left to mature will equal \$5 when cashed in. And remember that every War Savings Stamp that you buy helps just that much to win the war, not only by furnishing the Government with \$5 more to work with, but also by releasing that much more material and labor, that you have saved by saving this money, as you would have spent the money for something, thus taking up the labor and material.

Buy all the War Savings Stamps that you can, and if you haven't the \$5 to spare all at one time, why, don't let that stop you from buying Thrift Stamps at a quarter each. You can get them from any of the stores or any post office on the island.

Governor McCarthy

It is an evident fact that our new Governor means business. We are glad that at last we have an executive who will, when he starts out to do a thing, do it, and not spend all the time that he has allowed himself for the work, to be spent in entertaining.

Governor McCarthy landed at Nawiliwili last Friday morning and, after resting a few moments, at once proceeded on his way to Waimea to give the land situation in that neighborhood an inspection. This indeed looks like business, and we sincerely hope that he will have time to finish up the work of the survey of the homestead land on the island in the short time in which he has allowed himself.

Governor McCarthy is a man of few words, but when he starts out to do a thing he usually does it and does it well, and when he has finished with the Homestead proposition here, and on the other Islands, we can rest assured that the job will have been done right.

Have You Seen Him?

Beware the summer-time lazy-bug! He's a pro-German agent trying to divert you from your business! And if there ever was a time when a man needed to stay on his job—and work at his job—that time is NOW.

This doesn't mean that a fellow shouldn't sneak off for an occasional game of tennis—

or a day at the business end of a gun—for even the soldiers in France have their recreation periods.

But if DOES mean that recreation should not be allowed to interfere with business.

And that business, itself should take an extra hitch in its belt—summer time or no summer time—and stick to its job as though America's life depended on it—Which it does.

Profiteering

By HERBERT HOOVER

No person in the United States has a right to make one cent more profit out of any employment that he would have made under pre-war conditions.

I do not care whether this refers to the farmer, to the laborer, to the manufacturer, to the middleman or to the retailer. Every cent taken taken beyond this standard is money abstracted from the blood and sacrifice of the American people.

Extortionate profits are not necessary to secure the maximum effort on the part of the American people in this war. If we are going to adopt that theory, we have admitted everything that has been charged against us of being the most materialistic, the most avaricious and the most venal of people in this world.

If we are going to admit that the Government, in order to secure the supreme effort of its citizens in production, must bribe them with money to this extra exertion, we have admitted a weakness of American character, of American civilization and of American ideals that puts us on a plane below German Kultur.

Do not mistake that I am saying that prices and wages should return to the pre-war normal, because the incidence of war before we joined it had lifted our costs of operation, and there must be compensation in every direction. Nevertheless, I hold that any man who has made more than his necessary living out of the fact that this nation is giving in the blood of the boys we are sending to France should not stand out as a benefactor to his community.

Little Thoughts

"Mother and father told me to get them and I did," said a wounded marine. "They" were Bosches, and the moral of the story lies in the fact that mother and father were Germans.—New York Herald.

What will the moving pictures do for comedy situations when National Prohibition sets in?

I'd like to be the guy that nails the Stars and Stripes above Berlin. But if I can't be him—I'm going to be the best American that I can.

All the horrors of war disappears for the man with a roll of bills at the Red Cross kissing booth—that is till his wife sees him.

We said "to Hell with the Kaiser"—but we had to defend our own boys first. However—he laughs best who laughs last.

Airplane is not always "high-flying"—but the fellow who does not stay put in his seat is liable to hit some high places.

Germany's Confession

(Continued from last week)

In other words, according to Germany's ambassador, it was Germany's threat of war that united the European nations against her in Africa. It was not their union that led to the German threat.

England's Attempts at Friendship.

Nevertheless, Lichnowsky goes on to say, London "quieted down on the Moroccan affair." The Haldane mission had gone to Berlin to come to an understanding with Germany, and that mission failed, Lichnowsky confesses, "because we demanded a promise of neutrality" from Great Britain in the event of a European war. "Instead of being satisfied with a treaty which secured us against British attack or against any attack with British support," he continues: "However, Sir Edward Grey had not given up the idea of coming to an understanding with us, and his first attempts in that direction were in connection with matters relating to trade

and colonies. *** After reaching a settlement with France and Russia on the old questions in dispute, the British statesman intended to come to similar agreements with us. What he asked at was not to isolate us, but rather to have us as much as possible, take a share in the existing partnerships. Having succeeded in bridging over the differences which existed between England and France and between England and Russia, he also wanted to remove, as well as might be, the differences between England and Germany, and to insure the peace of the world by means of a network of treaties which should ultimately also include a settlement of the miserable naval question; whereas the consequences of our own foreign policy up to then had been the formation of the entente partnership in which three nations played themselves to render mutual support in case of war. As he himself expressed it, Grey's policy

was this: "Without infringing on the existing friendly relations with France and Russia, which in themselves contained no aggressive elements and no binding obligations for England, to seek to achieve a more friendly rapprochement with Germany, and to bring the two groups nearer together."

British Concessions in the Balkans.

That this statement of England's policy was not a mere pretense, Prince Lichnowsky proves in his long account of the negotiations arising out of the Balkan War and the establishment of Albania. "At the outbreak of the war," he says, "we (Germany) had unfortunately declined the proposal of the French Government to join in a declaration of disinterestedness and impartiality on the part of the powers." On the other hand, he says of Lord Grey: "From the beginning, the British statesman took the stand that England had no interest in Albania and

was therefore unwilling to be involved in a war over this question. He wished simply as an honest broker to mediate between the two groups and settle difficulties. Thus he in no wise placed himself on the side of the entente (his allies) and during the negotiations, which lasted about eight months by virtue of his good will and weighty influence, he contributed not a little toward bringing about concord and agreement. Instead of taking a position similar to that of the English, we invariably assumed the attitude prescribed to us from Vienna *** On every point including Albania, the Serbian harbors, in the Adriatic, Scutari, and the definition of the Albanian frontiers, we were on the side of Austria and Italy, whilst Sir Edward Grey hardly ever took the French or Russian point of view. On the contrary, he nearly always took our part in order to give no pretext for war. It was with his help that King Nicholas was induced to leave Scutari. Otherwise there would have been war over this matter, as we should never have dared to ask our allies to make concessions.

"Lord Grey conducted the negotiations with circumspection, calmness, and tact. Whenever a question threatened to become involved, he would draft an appropriate formula of agreement which invariably proved acceptable to all. His personality commanded equal confidence among all the members of the conference. Once more we issued successfully from one of those numerous tests of strength which are characteristic of our foreign policy. Russia had had to yield to us in every point, so that she was never in a position to further Serbian ambitions. Albania was created an Austrian vassal State and Serbia was driven from the sea. The result of the conference was therefore a fresh humiliation for Russian self-consciousness."

British Concessions in Africa.

Similarly when Germany sought concessions in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, England, as the protector of Portuguese interests in Africa, assisted Germany in obtaining all she wished. "Thanks to the obliging attitude of the British Government," Prince Lichnowsky writes, "I succeeded in giving the new treaty a form which fully coincided with our wishes and interests. All of Angola up to the twentieth degree of longitude was assigned to us, so that we reached the Congo region from the south; and we received the valuable islands of San Thome and Principe, which lie north of the Equator and therefore really belong to the French sphere of interest—a fact which led my French colleague to lively though fruitless counter representations. Furthermore, we received the northern part of Mozambique, the Likunogo forming the boundary.

"The British Government showed the greatest obligingness in behalf of our interests. Grey wanted to manifest his good will toward us, but he was also interested in furthering our colonial expansion, it being the English idea to divert the developing German strength away from the North Sea and Western Europe out into the open ocean and Africa. 'We do not begrudge Germany her colonial expansion,' said a member of the Cabinet to me. Great Britain originally proposed to include the Congo in the treaty as well. This would have given us a right of preemption and an opportunity for economic penetration. However, we declined this offer, ostensibly out of regard for Belgian susceptibilities. *** The sincerity of the British Government in its efforts to respect our rights was shown by the fact that Grey, even before the treaty was completed or signed, referred to us certain English promoters seeking investments of capital in the territories assigned to us by the new treaty and desiring British backing in the matter. He did this with the remark that the enterprise contemplated belonged within our sphere of interest.

British Concessions in Asia Minor.

Prince Lichnowsky continues: "At the same time I was carrying on in London negotiations regarding the so-called Bagdad treaty. *** The real purpose of this treaty was to divide Asia Minor into spheres of interest, although this expression was carefully avoided out of regard for the rights of the Sultan. Sir Edward Grey repeatedly declared, however, that there existed no agreements with France and Russia for the purpose of partitioning Asia Minor.

"After enlisting the aid of a Turkish representative, in the person of Hakkı Pasha, all economic questions connected with German enterprises were adjusted essentially in accordance with the wishes of the Deutsche Bank. The most important concession that Sir Edward Grey made to me personally was the prolongation of the railroad to Basra, for this point had been given up by us in favor of the connection to Alexandretta. Bagdad had hitherto constituted the terminal point of the road. An international commission was to attend to the navigation on the Shatt-el-Arab. (Continued on page 5)

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